

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODH. CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 26th May, 1884.**

**POLITICAL.**

Circulation,  
400 copies.

*The Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 17th May, referring to Mr. Bolger's proposal that the Viceroy should invite the Amír of

Central Asian affairs.

Kábul and have an interview with him, remarks that, whether by this means or some other, the Amír should be induced to continue as a friendly ally. The occupation of Kandahár has become a matter of urgent necessity, as the advance of Russia in Central Asia can no longer be viewed with indifference. (The *Mashr-i-Qaisar*, Lucknow, of the 20th May, adverting to the near approach of Russians, recommends the repeal of the Arms Act, in order that the people may be able to learn the use of arms and render aid to Government in an emergency).

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

Circulation,  
600 copies.

*The Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st May, states that the correspondence which took place last year between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in connection with the

Disestablishment of the  
Indian Church.



proposed abolition of the Ecclesiastical Department in this country has been recently published. It would seem that the Secretary of State, in view of the native agitation against the maintenance of the Indian Church, called for the opinion of the Supreme Government on the subject. A very able despatch was sent home in reply. Lord Ripon, Mr. Ilbert, and Sir Evelyn Baring saw no necessity for the maintenance of the church on its present footing. They proposed that arrangements should be made at every place, where there are European soldiers, to provide for their spiritual wants. As regards the civil officers, chaplains should be attached only to central places for their benefit, but these chaplains should occasionally pay visits to neighbouring places. But the six other members of the Viceroy's Council recorded their opinions in favour of the continuance of the present state of things. On receipt of this reply from the Government of India the Secretary of State shelved the question, with the remark that the time has not yet arrived for interference! But it is believed that Mr. Baxter, M.P., is disposed to revive the controversy. Lord Ripon, being a Roman Catholic, stands in a very delicate position in connection with this controversy, which affects only the members of the Church of England, and undoubtedly this is the reason why his Lordship desires to keep aloof from this controversy as much as possible. The Secretary of State is wrong in saying that natives do not complain of the Indian Church being supported from the Government treasury. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the hot weather last year several memorials were submitted to the Supreme Government against the continuance of this system, and that the subject was also largely discussed in the native press. Nothing can be more unjust than to provide for the spiritual wants of Christians at the expense of Hindû and Muhammadan tax-payers. This system is also opposed to the avowed policy of neutrality pursued by Government in religious matters. At all events, the number of chaplains



should be reduced, because it is beyond the shadow of a doubt that there are at present more chaplains than are absolutely necessary. (The same paper, of the 23rd May, refers to some of the arguments urged by Lord Ripon in favour of the disestablishment of the Indian Church, and endorses them.)

The same paper, of the 23rd May, is at a loss to understand the principle on which copies of official papers are supplied by the Government of these provinces to public Associations and the Press. Copies of Annual Reports and important Resolutions are seldom supplied to native newspapers, but only useless notifications are sometimes sent to them. It would seem that the Local Government still loves to carry on its work in secret and desires to avoid the light of public criticism.

Supply of official papers by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the native press.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 21st May, regrets to say that natives greatly affect the English style of living, but they do not care to learn the arts and industries which have made the English so rich. In England everything is made by machines, and apparently a hand-made article can never compete with a machine-made article in neatness and cheapness. English manufactures have entirely monopolized the Indian market and ruined native industries. The *Sudhā* advises well-to-do natives to establish one or two Engineering Colleges, where the art of making machines should be taught. The subscriptions, which are frequently raised for the establishment of memorials in honour of high officers, may be utilized with advantage for the purpose. Moreover, native chiefs may be called upon to further the scheme by liberal contributions.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhū* (Aligarh), of the 16th May, states that the opinions called for by the Supreme Government from Local Governments and Administrations

Court language in the Panjāb and the United Provinces.

Circulation,  
135 copies.



concerning the Report of the Education Commission have been all received, and that the Report is now engaging the attention of the Viceroy in Council. We anxiously await the decision of the Viceroy as regards the vexed question of court language in the upper provinces, the way in which the Commission dealt with the question being most disappointing and unsatisfactory. The numerous memorials forwarded to the Commission fully convinced it that Hindi, and not Urdu, is the vernacular of the Panjáb and these provinces, but still it evaded the question of court language by simply observing that it did not properly fall within its province. However, the Commission has deemed it expedient to advise Government to encourage indigenous schools by grant-in-aid and by providing employment for the successful students turned out by those schools. But, as instruction is imparted at those institutions in Hindi, the students, who have received their education there, are disqualified for the public service. A Resolution of the Local Government, which is still in force, distinctly declares that no native who has not passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, with Urdu as second language, will be eligible for any post in a public office of Rs. 10 or more. When the Government has disqualified Hindi-knowing men for the public service, why does it unnecessarily spend lakhs of rupees in maintaining Hindi teachers in schools? The fact of the matter is that Government seems to be quite indifferent to the interests of Hindús. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy will decide the question of Hindi versus Urdu in accordance with the feelings of the entire Hindú community.

The same paper, of the 23rd May, in answer to the article

Revival of the village  
panchayat and the establish-  
ment of honorary benches.

of the Pioneer against the revival of  
the panchayat and the establishment of  
honorary benches, remarks that the

time-honoured panchayat is not yet extinct. The people have  
still a large proportion of their disputes settled by panchayat  
without resorting to courts of justice. However, many



complicated civil suits, even after they have been filed in ordinary courts, are decided by arbitrators. In fact, there is a well-known proverb among us to the effect that where are *panches* or arbitrators, there is God. All classes of persons gladly sit together in *panchayat* and settle disputes among their countrymen in a much more satisfactory way than regular courts. The *Bandhu* urges that Government should establish a *panchayat* in every large village and empower it to settle disputes about marriage, caste, &c., to decide criminal cases of simple hurt, and to hear civil suits up to Rs. 50. No court-fees should be levied by the *panchayats*. Such institutions would be a real boon to the country. As regards the establishment of honorary benches by the Local Government, the *Bandhu* is of opinion that these benches are undoubtedly preferable to the system under which Honorary Magistrates decide cases singly. In the present state of things justice is not always dispensed with impartiality by single Honorary Magistrates. Criminal powers are but an engine of oppression in the hands of ignorant landlords. When these landlords do not suffer their tenants to acquire occupancy rights, can they be expected to exercise criminal powers properly? The *Pioneer* is quite right in saying that Honorary Magistrates are popularly called *andri* or ignorant Magistrates, but our contemporary seems to be unaware that the nickname is applied only to those Honorary Magistrates who have been appointed to the office because of their possessing some ancestral landed property, but who are quite illiterate and stupid. No person of high birth should be made an Honorary Magistrate unless he has received a fair education and is of good conduct. This system would not only prevent failures of justice, but also tend to encourage education among the higher classes which are notorious for their apathy to it.

The *Bharatendu* (Brindaban), for May, advertising to the public debt of the Government of India, remarks that probably no other Government on the face of the earth is so heavily involved

Liabilities of the Government of India.

Circulation,  
250 copies.



in debt. The question is how the Government of India will be able to liquidate its enormous liabilities, especially considering that there is no hope of any reduction ever being made in the fat salaries of Civilians, the extravagant Army charges, and the heavy cost of the India Office. As long as the credit of Government stands high, no difficulties will arise. But if its credit be ever affected and its bond-holders demand their money, it will find itself in a very delicate position. In that case, will it have recourse to fresh taxation, or will it make over any provinces to its creditors in return for their money? The *Bhāratendu* advises Government to endeavour to clear its liabilities and to avoid new debts in future.

*Treatment of convicts in Jails with undue severity.* The *Vazir-i-Hind* (Siālkot), of the 18th May, complains that convicts in jails are treated with undue severity. Whipping is a cruel and inhuman mode of punishment, but convicts are largely whipped for small offences against jail discipline. Moreover, they are not allowed the use of opium or any narcotic drug. The suffering, which this prohibition occasions to those, who are accustomed to the use of these things, may be easily imagined.

Circulation,  
525 copies.

*Repeal of Arms Act.* The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 22nd May, publishes a vernacular translation of extracts from a long article that appeared in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta in favour of the repeal of the Indian Arms Act, recommends the article to the consideration of the Government of India, and urges that, as natives are perfectly loyal, they should be allowed to carry arms without any restrictions.

Circulation,  
85 copies.

*Assessment of the li- sense-tax at Moradabad.* The *Āina-i-Sikandarī* (Moradabad), of the 9th May (received on the 22nd idem), complains that assessments in connection with the license-tax have been made this year at Moradabad with great severity. Many traders, who are extremely poor, have



been assessed at Rs. 10! Moreover, the lists of tax-payers have not been properly published, and therefore many persons are not yet aware what sums they have to pay.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th May, complains

Death of Munshi Banwari Lal, Superintendent of Octroi, Fyzabad.

that some persons lately committed a violent assault on Munshi Banwari Lal, Superintendent of Octroi, Fyzabad,

Circulation,  
490 copies.

who was an honest man and was not very popular in consequence. He received severe injury in the head, from the effects of which he died three days after. When he presented a petition to Mr. Boys, Deputy Commissioner, against his assailants, he begged Mr. Boys to make over his case to a European officer for trial, but he did not listen to him and sent his petition to a bench of Honorary Magistrates. The death of the Munshi has greatly aggravated the offence of the accused and made them liable to conviction and punishment under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, but they are still at large. The indifference shown by the Deputy Commissioner in this case cannot be too deeply deplored. If the accused are not severely punished, such assaults will become very frequent at Fyzabad.

The same paper corrects an error which it made in its

Forest Department,  
Hazara.

article on the Forest Department, Hazara, in its previous issue. In 1881 Colonel Bachelor gave contracts for the conveyance of timber at Rs. 2-8-0 and not Re. 1-8-0 per log. The editor again draws attention to the alleged misappropriation of Rs. 23,000 by Forest Officers in connection with the supply of fire-wood to the Commissariat, and remarks that the Conservator is greatly to blame for hushing up the matter after making an incomplete enquiry. Had Colonel Bachelor been a native, would the Conservator have hushed up the matter? The editor asks the Panjab Government at once to send for the records of the case and to examine them.



The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, Tahsildár of Kotgarh, Simla, complains that the tahsildár of Kotgarh in the Simla district, greatly oppresses the people, and urges his transfer from that place.

The same paper, adverting to the late municipal elections held at Lahore, praises the Deputy Commissioner and the Judicial Assistant Commissioner for the good arrangements made by them for the purpose. Referring to the native members, the editor remarks that the elections are on the whole satisfactory, but regrets that only two men among them, namely, Saiyid Fazl Sháh and Saiyid Rajab Ali Sháh, are acquainted with English. In order to make up this deficiency, the editor suggests that Government should take care to appoint English-knowing men as nominated members, and recommends Bábu Partáb Chandra, Pandit Rám Náráyan, Lálá Gobind Rám, Maulvi Fazlu-l-din, Shaikh Nának Bakhsh, and Pirzáda Muhammad Husain for the office.

Circulation  
110 copies.

The *Qaiearí* (Jallandar), of the 17th May, urges the appointment of a native Judge to the Panjáb Chief Court.

Appointment of a native Judge to the Panjáb Chief Court.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 19th May, complains of the oppression and tyranny exercised by the police over the people, and proposes that no police official should be allowed to remain more than six months at the same place. The editor is of opinion that such frequent transfers would greatly check the evil.

Police.

A correspondent of the same paper states that Musáhl Shiva Lál, B.A., District Inspector of Schools in Lahore, has, at the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Baines, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, published a vernacular pamphlet on the method of preserving green fodder.

A vernacular pamphlet on the method of preserving green fodder.



pamphlet which treats of the method of preserving green fodder for cattle, and which is a translation of an article in the *Indian Forester* for December. The writer is of opinion that a copy of the book should be supplied to each lambar-dar, who should draw the attention of cultivators to its contents, and that the book should be included in the course of study for primary schools which are attended by the sons of agricultural classes.

#### POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Rasik-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th May, in continuation of his previous article on post-offices, observes

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Post-offices.

that formerly only post-masters were allowed to sell postage stamps and that they received commission at one anna per rupee. But in 1873 the rate of commission was reduced to half an anna per rupee, and the privilege of selling stamps was extended to private persons. This has affected the income of the post-masters from this source. The post-masters should be again allowed commission at one anna per rupee, and private stamp-vendors should be able to obtain stamps only from them at a commission of half anna per rupee. Again, the writer states that postal officials get no holidays. European officials have a partial relief from work on the days of their religious festivals, but even this indulgence is denied to natives. Of course postal officials cannot be allowed holidays like other Government servants, but, in consideration of this, some concession should be made to them in the matter of leave. They should be granted leave on full pay when they require it, and some supernumerary men should be employed in each circle to do the work of absentees. The writer states that his proposals would no doubt involve extra expenditure, but this expenditure could be met by reductions in other directions. The offices of Examiners, Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents of Post-Offices should be abolished. There should be an Inspector in every district, whose pay should not be less than Rs. 100, and who



should also get travelling allowance. His work should be purely administrative. The district post-masters should be made entirely responsible for the correctness of accounts. One or two assistant Post Masters General should be appointed in each province to supervise the work of district inspectors and post-masters.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Anwārū-l-Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 15th May, endeavours to show that the rule about the payment of postage in advance for three months for privileged newspapers involves loss and inconvenience to native editors, and urges that quarter-anna postage stamps should be made for such newspapers in order to put a stop to the evil.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Ants-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 15th May, referring to the half-anna reply post-card, remarks that, as the instructions printed on the two portions of the card for the guidance of the public are in English, those persons who are not acquainted with English often confuse and misuse the two portions, and are charged an additional half-anna as penal postage in consequence. In order to avoid this evil, cards having the necessary instructions printed in vernacular should be also made, or no distinction should be recognised between the two portions of a card. (The *Nusratū-l-Akhbār*, Delhi, of the 16th May, adverting to the difficulty experienced by the people in distinguishing between the two portions of the card, proposes that a vernacular term corresponding to the English term reply should be printed on that portion of the card which is intended for the reply.)

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Arya Pattra* (Bareilly), for May, refers to the disadvantages of child-marriage among Hindūs. It is in vogue among the Hindūs, and advises them to put a stop to the evil custom.



The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd<sup>rd</sup> May, referring to the

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Prevalence of cholera at Agra. prevalence of cholera at Agra, complains that night-soil is collected in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. Private privies and drains are not properly cleaned. There being no sufficient water in wells, the people have to use the dirty water of the river for drinking purposes.

The *Ants-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 15th May, states that

Circulation,  
100 copies.

Late *Chha-mdhi* ceremony, connected with the Muharram, not celebrated by Musalmáns at Agra. the Musalmáns at Agra have not this year celebrated the *Chha-mdhi*, or the ceremony which they used to celebrate six months after the Muharram, apparently because they are dissatisfied with the orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor concerning the Hindú cow fair.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. May 24th	1884. May 25th	150 copies.
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bata Singh,	" 19th, 21 & 23rd. at	" 22nd, 23rd, & 26th res- pectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	21st	" 26th	150 "
4	<i>Agra-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Baksh	" 9th	" 22nd	80 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	17th	" 24th	145 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Munarrab Husain Khan.	" 20th	" 23rd	80 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	21st	" 24th	1,380 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-din	" 20th	" 26th	" "
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Qasim Rai	" 20th & 24th	" 22nd & 26th respectively.	290 copies (in- cluding 45 co- pies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sadaf Nand	19th	" 22nd	102 copies.
11	<i>Amal-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Mirza Khair Husain	" 15th	" 20th	100 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	17th	" 22nd	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjab.	" "	" 20th	400 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 15th	" 23rd	250 copies.
15	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Benares	Ditto	Monthly	Shan Prasad	" For May	" "	300 "
16	<i>Azra Mirza</i>	Amritsar	Ditto	Weekly	Kasim Ram	" May 21st	" 25th	" "







## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39	Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benāres ..	Hindī	Weekly	Chintāmani Rāo	May 12th & 19th	1884. May 21st & 26th respectively.	350 copies.
40	Kāyasth Samāchār ..	Allahābād,	Urdū	Monthly	Sheo Nārāyan	For May	22nd	400
41	Khair Khudh-i-Pan-jab.	Gujrat wālā.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 4th & 12th	" 20th & 22nd respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
42	Koh-i-Nār	Lahore ..	Ditto	Tri-weekly.	Harsukh Rāi	" 17th, 20th, & 22nd.	" 20th, 22nd & 25th respectively.	84 copies.
43	Lamā-i-Nār	Jaunpur ..	Ditto	Weekly	Hāfiz Abdullāh	" 11th & 18th	" 26th	130
44	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbāl-i-dīn	" 14th	" 25th	300
45	Lyton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulāqī Dās	" 24th	" 26th	90
46	Māwarī Gazette	Jodhpur ..	Hindī-Urdū,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	" 19th	" 23rd	200
47	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulām Muhammad	" 20th	" 22nd	30
48	Māla-i-Nār	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgā Prasad	" 17th	" 20th	200
49	Mishr-i-Darakhshān,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 16th	" 22nd	175
50	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ..	Ditto	Ditto	Mubshu-llah	" 23rd	" 21st	270
51	Mitra Vids	Lahore ..	Hindī	Ditto	Mukund Rām	" 19th	" 23rd	100
52	Musā-i-Ām	Āgrā	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	" 20th	" 21st	160
53	Munim-i-Ābbār	Barābankī,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yūsuf,	" 8th	" 22nd	75
54	Municipal Guide	Āgrā	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jān	" 15th	" 23rd	125
55	Muragga-i-Tahsīl	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Bihārī Lal	" 19th	" 24th	175
56	Najm-i-Azām	Morādābād	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 8th	" 21st	196
57	Najm-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit A v tār Krishn.	" 23rd	" 24th	325
58	Nasim-i-Āgrā	Āgrā	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnā Dās	" 23rd	" 24th	325



59	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	20th	...	23rd	92
60	Nizam-i-Mulk	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ihtisham-ul-din	...	17th	...	20th	...
61	Nar-Ashin	Ludhiana	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	22nd	...	24th	775
62	Nar-i-Badrin	Badain	Ditto	...	Ditto	Amjad Hussain	...	"	...	25th	300
63	Naru-i-Absar	Allahabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	Roshan Lal	...	20th	...	23rd	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
64	Naru-i-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	...	24th	...	24th	375 copies.
65	Nurat-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	16th	...	22nd	209
66	Nyaya Sudha	Hardy	Marathi-English.	...	Ditto	Basudeo Bhaskar	...	21st	...	"	350
67	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, & 26th.	...	20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd & 26th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
68	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	...	20th	...	23rd	450 copies.
69	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	...	17th & 21st	...	20th & 25th respectively.	250
70	Panjab-Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	...	19th	...	21st	150
71	Panjab Akbar	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	Din Muhammad	...	"	...	23rd	363
72	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	...	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	...	19th & 26th	...	20th & 26th respectively.	700
73	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	Ganesha Lal	...	20th	...	22nd	...
74	Quart	Jullunder	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	...	17th & 24th	...	20th & 26th respectively.	110
75	Rafah-i-Am	Shikot	Ditto	...	Ditto	Divan Chand	...	8th & 16th	...	20th & 22nd respectively.	400
76	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	Maharaj Ali	...	24th	...	25th	400
77	Rafiq-i-Akbar	Benares	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	...	21st	...	22nd	350
78	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	20th & 23rd	...	22nd & 24th respectively.	420
79	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu	...	Weekly	Murad Ali	...	19th	...	21st	160



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
80	<i>Reformer</i>	Lahore	Urdū	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	May 21st	May 23rd	700 copies
81	<i>Shah Kaparthalā</i>	Kaparthala	Ditto	Ditto	Dwārka Nath	" 17th	" 20th	120 "
82	<i>Sadiq-i-Akbar</i>	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	" 22nd	" 25th	" 26th	264 "
83	<i>Saijan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 19th	" 26th	215 "
84	<i>Shafdu-l-Sudr</i>	Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	Registrar of the Panjab University.	For May	" 25th	"
85	<i>Shahne-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdū	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Hasan	May 20th	" 22nd	100 "
86	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrāhim.	" "	" "	175 "
87	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 19th	" 23rd	100 "
88	<i>Tahsil</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	" 18th	" 21st	105 "
89	<i>Vasi-i-Hind</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mahabid	" 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd & 24th.	" 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, & 26th respectively.	900 "
90	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chaud	" 21st, 23rd & 24th.	" 25th	120 "
91	<i>Visti Dhar</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 5th, 12th, & 19th.	" 25th	300 "
92	<i>Waqya-i-Alem</i>	Ghazipur,	Urdū	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	" 19th	" "	"

ALLAHABAD:  
The 31st May, 1884

PRIYA DAS,  
Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.